

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For	Steamers	To S.H.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"LUTZOW" Capt. C. Dowers	FRIDAY, 18th June, 10 A.M.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	FRIDAY, 18th June, 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lens	SATURDAY, 26th June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST" Capt. and Meyer	About THURSDAY, 1st July.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BLERNO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of July.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

For	Steamers	Captains	To SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ARMAN, BEHIC	Lafont	21st June, P.M.	
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	SYDNEY	Rebutat 22nd June, at 1 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALADO (EN)	Bruno 5th July, P.M.	
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelotti 6th July, at 1 P.M.	

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,
AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

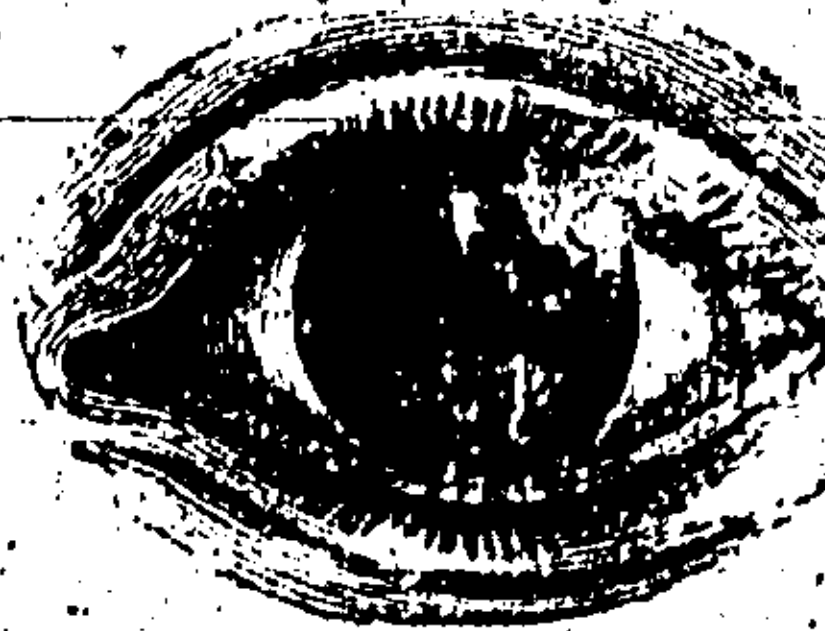
These superb steamers carry on the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoon.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETT & CO., Hongkong.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES RIGHT!



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC-OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask or write for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight" - free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 10, Beaufort Street, 100, Wing Lok Street.

Hongkong, 14th March 1909.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.
Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.	Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 25 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.
Lieber, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.
Yokohama, May 23rd, 1909.

To Let.

TO LET.
KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [463]

TO LET.
ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, 102 ROUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co's premises.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1909. [311]

TO LET.
NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [248]

TO LET.
SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road, Central.
Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1909. [292]

TO LET.
NO. 1 & 2 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.
Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1909. [408]

TO LET.
OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.
No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS, 10, PRIMA, EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 109, DES VUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [5]

TO LET.
OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.
Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [158]

TO LET.
GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [51]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

"ADLER"

TYPEWRITERS

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters

AND

Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

38-35, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.



GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 30/6 each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c, post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Melbourne, Victoria, E.C. England.

PARA VENDA.

GRANDE sortimento de LIVROS de MISSA em Portuguez, encadernados em lindas capas de phantasia e de diversos cores.

Precos modicos.

Dirija-se a

GRACA & CO.,
97, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 8 Junho de 1909. [159]

THE STRANDING OF THE "EMPEROR OF CHINA."

FINDING OF THE OSAKA MARINE COURT.

On the 8th instant the Osaka Marine Court delivered its finding in the case of the stranding of the *Empress of China*, in the Island Sea on February 19th last. The report of the examination of Captain Stevenson, who was the pilot in charge when the accident occurred, appeared in our issue of Friday, the 4th instant. After summarising the evidence the Court decided as follows:—

"Taking all the facts into consideration the Court finds that the cause of the stranding is to be attributed to the unusual set of the tide, which carried the vessel to the south of her proper course. Captain Stevenson, however, knowing that the island of Himeshima was close at hand, should have taken soundings, and in that way, would have realised the position he was in. The Court considers that he was over-confident, and that he did not take the necessary precautions. In this respect he failed to do what was undoubtedly his duty. His action, therefore, must be dealt with by Sub-Section 1 of Art. 19 of the Pilot Law, and also by Art. 21 of the same law, as well as by Article 2, Sub-Section 3, of the Marine Discipline Law. Captain Stevenson will therefore be reprimanded. The expenses of the Court, amounting to ¥240, must be borne by the pilot."

Article 19, Sub-section 1 of the Pilot Law provides that a pilot can be punished for causing damage to or sinking a vessel through any mistake, neglect, or other improper action on his part. Article 21 authorises the Court to punish according to the penalties prescribed by the Marine Discipline Law in cases where no punishments are specified by the Pilot Law. Art. 2 of the Marine Discipline Law provides the following three classes of penalties: (1) confiscation of licence, (2) suspension of licence, and (3) reprimand.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG BAKERY, DORABJEE AND SON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR as BAKERS in and upon the premises known as THE HONGKONG BAKERY under the style of DORABJEE and SON was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The said DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE will continue to carry on the said business as heretofore under the above sign and name and will be responsible for all the Debts and Liabilities of the Partnership and he is authorised to collect all outstanding accounts due to the Partnership.

AS WITNESS our hands this Twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Sd. D. D. NOWROJEE.
Sd. I. P. MADAR.

WITNESS to the signatures of DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR.

Sd. H. J. GEDGE,
Solicitor,
Victoria, Hongkong.

KING EDWARD HOTEL, DORABJEE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR as HOTEL PROPRIETORS in and upon portions of Royal Buildings and Princes Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, under the sign of THE KING EDWARD HOTEL and under the partnership name of DORABJEE AND COMPANY, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The said DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE will continue to carry on the said business as heretofore under the above sign and name and will be responsible for all the Debts and Liabilities of the Partnership and he is authorised to collect all outstanding accounts due to the Partnership.

AS WITNESS our hands this Twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Sd. D. D. NOWROJEE.
Sd. I. P. MADAR.

WITNESS to the signatures of DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR.

Sd. H. J. GEDGE,
Solicitor,
Victoria, Hongkong.

COLD STORAGE

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of GOLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [150]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 17th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo, from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED.
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [48]

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENEDI," FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO' AND LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1909. [470]

AMERICAN and MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"MATOPPO," Captain Dorman, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

In consequence of the steamer having grounded in the Suez Canal consignees must sign a General Average Bond before Bills of Lading can be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1909. [481]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"MALTA," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 1st instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1909.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"YORCK," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd of June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd of June, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 26th of June, 1909, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO

Ex S.S. *Thetis* from Smyrna.
Transhipped at Naples.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [15]

D. NOMA,
PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER
AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 66, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me.

In tattooing ladies I have special facilities, and must be taken to have the most delicate and perfect finish.

In order to take special precautions against possible danger, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minutiae a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September 1904. [16]

Intimation.

Powell's

Furnishing
Department
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

ITEMS OF
INTEREST
IN OUR SHOW
ROOMS

ON THE
FIRST FLOOR
CARD TABLES
2ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in. from \$10

AND
3ft. x 3ft. from \$21.
COVERED GREEN OR
RED BAIZE

ENVELOPE
FOLDING
CARD TABLES
from \$21.50, covered in BAIZE,

IMITATION LEATHER OR
REAL SKIN IN ALL COLORS
SMOKERS'
CABINETS

in dainty and artistic designs,
FITTED with COPPER and
SILK PANELS, WITH KEYS
TO ALL CUPBOARDS AND
DRAWERS
\$15, \$18.50 AND \$21.50

LADIES' DESKS
BUREAUS

in ENGLISH and
AMERICAN STYLE
from \$27.50 to \$65.00

REVOLVING
BOOKCASES
FINISHED IN
NATURAL
TEAK OR TO
IMITATE ALL
WOODS

PEDESTALS IN
VARIOUS SIZES AND STYLE,
READY FOR INSPECTION.

CARVED
WHATNOTS
Both ordinary and
CORNER SHAPES
For

BRIC-A-BRAC
ALL ARTICLES
CHEERFULLY
SHOWN
WITH NO
OBLIGATION TO
PURCHASE

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,
and
28, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1909.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE.

LANGKATS.

FIRST ACTION QUASHED.

PLAINTIFF DENIED THE RIGHT TO SUE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th June,
12.20 p.m.

In the action brought, in H. B. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai, by Francis Lomen Marshall, stock broker, against Mrs. Florence Nazer for the specific performance of a contract to deliver 50 Langkat shares on the 28th June, the Court held that the plaintiff had no title to sue the defendant.

In this action, which has aroused intense interest in Shanghai, Mr. J. C. E. Douglas appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson and Mr. W. S. Oppel for the defendant. Mr. R. N. MacLeod appeared in the interests of several witnesses and Mr. J. Hays defended the case on behalf of an interested client. The plaintiff claimed: (1) Specific performance of contract dated the 17th day of April, 1909, made between the plaintiff and defendant for delivery on the 28th day of June, 1909, by the defendant to the plaintiff of fifty shares in the company known as "Matschappij tot Mijne Boesch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat Limited." (2) For an injunction restraining the defendant from selling or otherwise parting with the said fifty shares now in the possession of the defendant until the 28th day of June, 1909. In the alternative: (3) For damages for breach of the said contract. (4) For costs and other relief.

It was alleged that the plaintiff is a share-broker and a member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange. On the 17th day of April, 1909, the plaintiff and defendant entered into a contract for the sale by the defendant to the plaintiff of fifty shares in the above named company. The said shares were bought by the plaintiff as broker signing for the concerned and were sold by him under a second selling contract also a broker signing for the concerned. By the terms of the Shanghai Stock Exchange the plaintiff is personally liable for all damages which may arise through failure to deliver under the said selling contract the said fifty shares. Moreover as a member of the said Stock Exchange the plaintiff would be liable to expulsion for failure to carry out this contract. On the 14th day of May, 1909, the defendant by letter repudiated all liability under the said contract.

In the statement of defence it was set forth that the defendant does not admit paragraphs 2 and 3 of the said particulars, and says that she, the defendant, entered into a contract with the plaintiff on the 17th day of April, 1909, for the sale of 50 shares in the "Matschappij tot Mijne Boesch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat Limited" hereinafter referred to as the "Langkat Company" to the plaintiff as broker and agent for principals in the said contract then unnamed; to which contract the defendant craves leave to refer on the hearing of this action. The plaintiff on the demand of the defendant disclosed to the defendant the name of his, the plaintiff's principals, the same being Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, share brokers, of 2 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, and members of the "Shanghai Stock Exchange," so called.

The defendant denies paragraph 4 of the said particulars. Defendant admits paragraph 5. The defendant in further answer to the claim of the plaintiff says as follows:—

The plaintiff had not at the date of the writ in this action and has not now any cause of action against the defendant. The plaintiff has not suffered any damage by reason of the acts or omissions of the defendant in regard to the said contract. And in further answer to the claim of the plaintiff the defendant pleads as follows:—

Mistake as to the subject matter in that on or before the 10th day of April, 1909, the said Langkat Company and the General Agent of the Company, George Freeman McBain, were in the possession of the information following from their agents in Sumatra:—

"Hole No. 94—888 feet—boring finished. The result is beyond expectation. Output 80,000 gallons daily—saltwater oil—with great pressure very much better than all previous."

Which said information through the fraudulent concealment or default of the said Directors and General Agent or some one or other of them was become known to the said Benjamin and Potts and was communicated but was concealed from the defendant, a shareholder in the said company, by means of which said fraudulent concealment or deceit the defendant was induced to enter into the said contract whereby she was made to sell the said shares at a loss price than the said Benjamin and Potts knew the same to be then worth.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 16th June.

It has been decided, from the 1st day of the 5th moon (18th inst.), to establish a monopoly in Peking for the sale of prepared opium.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 16th June.

As there are many objectionable clauses in the Commercial Treaty regarding Annam, the Waiwupu has despatched a special telegram to the Chinese Minister in Paris urging him to arrange with the French Government for a revision of the Treaty.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

REPORTS WANTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 16th June.

Duke Tsai, president of the Ministry of Finance, has issued instructions to the Financial Superintendents to submit the report on the finances of the respective Provinces in conjunction with the Viceroy and Governors of the Provinces. Such a report is to be drawn up once every six months.

MAK SUN KIN.

TRANSFER "O MANCHURIA."

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 16th June.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has applied for the transfer to the territory under his administration of George Mak Sun Kin.

An Imperial decree has been issued sanctioning the application.

PEOPLE'S HARDSHIP.

UNSYMPATHETIC VICEROYS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 16th June.

The Prince Regent has expressed his opinion to the Grand Council that hitherto Viceroys and Governors have taken matters unconcernedly and paid no heed to the hardships of the people.

"Fatshan" Incident.

RENEWED AGITATION IN CANTON.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY ISSUES CIRCULAR.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Canton, 16th June.

The Canton Self-Government Society has again issued a circular to convene a public meeting to take place on the 16th instant in connection with the alleged murder of the Chinese passenger on board the steamer "Fatshan." The following is a free translation of the circular as published in the 72 Guilds' Daily News of to-day's issue:—

"With reference to the 'Fatshan' incident, we were previously requested by the Viceroy in a proclamation that we should remain quiet and wait for the result of the Court of Inquiry to be held in connection with the case; but since then the Portuguese Consul has not taken up the matter, in spite of the Viceroy's representations to him. We regret that the friendly relations between the two nations concerned have thus been dangerously interfered with. It should be distinctly understood that a foreign Consul residing in our country should deal with us justly and satisfactorily in every case in order to maintain the friendly relations obtaining between the two countries. However, the Portuguese Consul, in connection with the 'Fatshan' incident, has firstly, falsely accused the members of our Society of alleged bribery to appear as witnesses; secondly, has asked the Government to punish our Press; and, thirdly, has accused our compatriots of a lack of patriotic feeling. The reputation of our fellow-Chinese has therefore been somewhat injured owing to these allegations. Many months have passed and the case in question stands exactly as it was since the regretful occurrence. We therefore find it impossible for us to remain quiet any longer. We should now therefore make another representation to the Portuguese Consul urging him for a definite reply, in order to appease the minds of the public. A meeting is now therefore arranged to take place on the 16th day of this moon, at 1 p.m., when all Chinese are invited to attend."

The above incident has not been spoken of for some time and it was generally surmised that the matter had been allowed to lapse into oblivion. The Self-Government Society, however, has doubtless arranged this meeting with a view to inciting public feeling.

JUNK HELD UP.

TWO MEN KILLED IN A PIRATICAL ATTACK.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Canton, 16th June.

Two days ago, at 6 o'clock in the morning, a passenger junk which was on her way from Heungshan to Kowloon, was held up by a number of pirates when passing a place called Lung Luo Sha. The guards and the crew on board the junk offered vigorous resistance to their assailants and during the encounter, one of the guards and the pilot were killed, and three others were wounded.

Intimations.

OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations and substitutions, our "trade mark" is put on every bottle of "Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world many who had abandoned hope. Dr. S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, is beneficial from the first dose and represents effective medical treatment of the twentieth century. "You can trust it as the ivy does the oak." One bottle convinces. Watch carefully against imitations. At all chemists here and throughout the world.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

"Bisquit Dubouche
& Co."
Per Bot.
XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years
Old 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent.

Has been 30th April, 1909.

40

PEARL TRAMWAYS COMPANY

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET
PRICES.

Corrected 11th June, 100 cts. per 5 Mds.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Corrected 11th June, 100 cts. per 5 Mds.

Corrected 11th June, 100 cts. per 5 Mds.

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Corrected 11th June, 100 cts. per

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.Watson's
HYGIENOL,
AND
BUBONIC PLAGUE!It has been proved by repeated experiments
that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the
most potent agent for the destruction of fleas,
especially rat fleas.It has now been proved that Plague is
conveyed to human beings by means of fleas
from rats which have died of this disease.All risk of infection can be avoided by
washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where
the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution
of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea-
spoonful to a pint of water, or a teaspoonful to
three gallons, makes a solution of the strength
required for this purpose.HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND
GERMICIDEPrice per Pint.....50 cents
" " Gallon.....\$2.00A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 17th March, 1909. [28]NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road,
and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—36 per annum
WEEKLY—\$18 per annumThe rate per quarter and per annum, proportional
Subscriptions for any period less than one month
will be charged as for a full month.The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
convenient to messenger. Post subscriptions can be
sent by mail, but their order delivered at their residence without
any extra charge. On copies sent by post, an
additional 10 cents per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
world is 80 cents per quarter.Single Copies, 10 cents. Weekly, twenty-
five cents (for cash only).

MARRIAGE.

On June 9, 1909, at Shanghai, HAROLD
EDWARD to EMMA T. MAITLAND (Née Goodell-
low), both of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On June 8, 1909, at Shanghai, SOPHIE
(Yuku) the wife of C. Schmitzer, 1 M. C. aged
43 years.On June 10, 1909, at Shanghai, JOSE DOS
REIS SIMOES, aged 51.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1909.

LAW-ABIDING HONGKONG.

Hongkong is evidently turning over a new
leaf, and seeking to evade the meshes of the
law by leading a virtuous, sober and respect-
able life. There may be some who would
scout such an idea but it is impossible to get
behind the facts contained in the annual report
of the Captain Superintendent of Police. It
does seem rather curious that a report which
occupies barely six pages should take six
months to compile, especially as on their own
showing, the Police Department had less work
than usual in 1908 to perform, but there may be
explanations for the delay which we will not
discuss. It is remarkable, however, to learn that last
year there was a decrease of over a thousand
in the number of admissions to prison as com-
pared with 1907, the figures being—in 1908—
4,778; in 1907—5,777. That is surely evidence
that the Colony is becoming severely law-
abiding. In addition to that it has to be noted
that of the total number of those sent to
gaol, no less than 2,803 went "in" for offences
which are not of a criminal character, or,
in other words, 63 per cent. of those whoenjoyed the hospitality of His Majesty were
merely petty contraveners of local rules and
regulations. It is surprising to learn that
among those who tasted the sweets of the
simple life in 1908 no fewer than 86 were
debtors—so that imprisonment for debt is still
an offence in Hongkong and we have as good a
hostelry for the impoverished and impecunious
as any Marshalsea that ever existed. Over
600 natives were convicted under the
Opium Ordinance which is distinct evidence
that the Farmer and his staff were by
no means idle during the year. There were
453 gamblers convicted and sent to pris-
son, which seems a small number when we
remember the enormous hauls that used to be
made last year. Some 318 persons were found
guilty of disorderly conduct, 39 contravened
the market regulations, 116 committed the
offences of stowing themselves away, 95 were
proved to be rogues and vagabonds, two
went to gaol for contempt of court and
actually four were convicted of cruelty to
animals. Among the other items that may
be mentioned are "assaults" for which 137
temporarily retired from the outside world—
"fighting"—indulged in by 16 individuals—
"trespassing"—which found 8 victims, and
so forth. Only 33 persons were convicted of
drunkenness, which would seem to show that
we are rapidly attaining the cherished position
of being recognised as the model British Colony
in the Far East—a consummation devoutly to
be wished. Thirty persons were con-
victed of the dire offence of vagrancy
while 40 found shelter and board on the
ground of their poverty—or mendicancy.
With regard to crime, it is noteworthy that
there was a decrease in the number of those
sentenced to imprisonment for larceny, the
figures being 845 in 1908 as against 963 in the
previous year, a satisfactory decline of con-
siderably over the century mark. It is record-
ed that 1,414 prisoners were sentenced to gaol
without the option of a fine, while 1,671 served
their time rather than pay their fine. Five
hundred and twenty-two paid their fine in full
and 487 paid as much as they could scrape to-
gether and so escaped a portion of the deten-
tion which would otherwise have been their
fate. Of the 143 juveniles admitted during the
year 44 were whipped, and it is to be noticed
that in this section only was there an increase,
for there were 37 more juveniles convicted
last year than there were in 1907 and 62
more than in 1906—a bad omen. With
regard to prisoners with a record the per-
centage is put at 12 as compared with 15
in the previous year. The magistrates in the
New Territories were comparatively busy,
100, being responsible for the sending of 151
prisoners to Victoria; an increase of 10 on the
previous year. As we have said there was a
very important reduction in the number of
prisoners committed to the gaol last year and
this is best shown by the fact that the branch
prison was closed on the 31st January, 1908.
Indeed the average number of persons in
prison, daily during last year was 465,
which is the lowest on record for the last ten
years. The daily average number of convicts
was 730, which is also the lowest since 1899.
The Captain Superintendent of Police reports
that there were 593 punishments awarded for
breach of prison discipline, being an average
of 1.27 per prisoner as compared with 7.55 with
an average per prisoner of 1.50 for the preceding
year. There were six cases in which corporal
punishment was awarded during the year, five
of which were with the birch sentenced by the
Assistant Superintendent alone and one with
the cat-o-nine-tails sentenced by the Superin-
tendent in conjunction with a justice of the
peace. One prisoner escaped in the course of
the twelve months but the report is tantalising-
ly brief, for we are not told whether he was re-
captured or not. As a matter of fact the
whole report is so condensed and epitomised
that it is difficult to understand why it was pub-
lished at all. Formerly the report of the Cap-
tain Superintendent of Police took a general
survey of the moral condition of the Colony and
afforded the reader who does not gorge him-
self with police court stories some idea as to
the prevailing character of the people, but that
has all been done away with, on account of
anybody's mind: "Prisoners employed at
industrial labour were fully employed during
the year and the output was quite satisfactory."
What were those prisoners, who were not
engaged in industrial labour, doing? Sunning
themselves in the breezy quadrangle or reading
the Lives of the Fathers in the seclusion of their
cloisters? He would not cost an extravagant
sum to enter into a few more details than are
now given in this emasculated report. The
income of the prison was \$48,663.33 and the
expenditure \$95,537.85—leaving a deficit of
\$17,471.52. The average annual cost per pris-
oner was \$103 as against nearly \$90 in the
previous year. It seems to us that the police
who is boarded at an average rate of \$8.50 per
month must feel that he is living in the lap
of luxury, and we can well understand why a
Chinaman who recently returned from banish-
ment preferred the Victoria prison to life in
Canton.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was
held in the Council Chamber this afternoon.
Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir
Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Colonel Dailly,
Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Secretary),
Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley (Attorney-General),
Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer (Colonial Treasurer),
Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones, (Director of Public
Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Bideley, (Captain
Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W.
Brewin (Registrar), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai,
M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr.
Wai Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson,
Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray-
Stewart, and Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of
Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read
and confirmed.

PAPER.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the
Report of the Superintendent of Prison for
1908.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the
report of the Finance Committee (No. 6).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table
Financial Minutes Nos. 26 and 27. It was
agreed that they be referred to the Finance
Committee.

THE PRISON ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first read-
ing of an Ordinance to amend The Prison Or-
dinance, 1899.
The Colonial Secretary seconded.The Ordinance makes it an offence, punish-
able on summary conviction, for an officer of a
prison to give a prisoner any article the use of
which by such prisoner is prohibited by the
prison rules or regulations.

TRAMWAYS.

The Attorney General moved the first read-
ing of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend
The Tramways Ordinance, 1883.
The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Bill read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to compel persons
travelling by tram to produce their tickets on
request of a Tramway servant, and to bring
within the scope of section 62 of the principal
Ordinance offenders against the preceding
sections 61 and 61a.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Attorney General moved the second
reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to
transfer to certain officers of the Public Service
certain duties at present performed by other
officers.He said that the purpose of this measure was
shortly stated on the memorandum attached to
the Bill, that was to transfer from the Depart-
ments of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary
and the Registrar-General duties connected
with licences and registration. For instance it
was proposed to invest the Captain Superin-
tendent of Police instead of His Excellency
the Governor with authority to grant pawn
broker licences. It was not thought necessary
that an applicant should have to approach the
Governor to get a pawn broker's licence. Other
licences to be granted by the Captain Superin-
tendent of Police were those to keep dangerous
goods, gun licences, duties in connection with
the Vaccination Ordinance, etc.Mr. Hewitt, in connection with clause 30 of the
Bill protested on general principles against
the continuous attempt to whittle away the
powers of the Sanitary Board. For years it had
been decided that Hongkong should not have
a Municipal Council but recognising that the
councils had some right to deal with matters
concerning themselves the Sanitary Board was
instituted with unofficial members to represent
the public. All legislation since, however, had
been designed to reduce the authority of the
Board and he thought the time had arrived when
they should make a protest against that sort of
thing. If the Government thought the Board
indivisible then the Government should say
so and abolish the Sanitary Board. The feel-
ing was abroad that the people had less and
less control of municipal matters.The Attorney-General said that was a matter
that could be dealt with in Committee.The Colonial Secretary seconded the motion
that the Bill be read a second time.Agreed.
The Bill went into Committee, in the course
of which the Governor controverted the views
of Mr. Hewitt, holding that there was no idea
of reducing the powers of the Sanitary Board.
The Bill passed through Committee.

PATENTS ORDINANCE.

The Attorney General moved the second
reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to
amend the Patents Ordinance 1891.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Bill read a second time.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, the
24th inst.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was
held immediately after the meeting of Council,
the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed
to recommend that the following votes be
adopted by the Council:—

LAND OFFICE INCIDENTALS.

A sum of one hundred and fifty-five dollars
in aid of the Judicial and Legal Departments,
Land Registry Office, other charges, incidental
expenses.

MAGISTRACY INCIDENTALS.

A sum of eighty dollars in aid of the vote,
Judicial and Legal Departments, B.—Magis-
tracy, Other Charges, incidental expenses.
This was all the business.The master of a cargo boat was to-day arraigned
at the Magistracy on a charge of damaging
a beacon light to the extent of \$500 in the
harbour near Yan-mai, belonging to the
Government. The case was remanded.Solicitor's Conduct
Questioned.

SILK MERCHANT'S NARRATIVE.

ACCOUNT OF ALLEGED LOANS
MADE TO DEFENDANT.To-day records the third day's hearing of the
case in which Mr. Olive Fletcher Dixon, a
Hongkong solicitor, late of the firm of Messrs.
Hastings and Hastings, is called upon to show
cause why his name should not be struck off
the Roll of the Supreme Court for alleged mis-
conduct.There was again a large number of spectators
present when the judges (Sir Francis Pigott
and Mr. Justice Gompertz) took their seats;
and the proceedings were followed very atten-
tively. The attendance to-day, perhaps, exceed-
ed that of any other day since the trial began.The day's proceedings opened at 10.15 o'clock
by the calling of Wong Hoi Tong to the stand.
He said that he resided at Canton and was
managing partner of the Kwong Hing Cheung
silk firm. In April, 1907 his firm brought an
action against Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann and
Company, Messrs. Hastings and Hastings were
his solicitors, and Mr. Dixon was instructed
in the case.The Chief Justice—Were you in charge of
the suit for your firm?—Yes.During the continuance of the action large
sums of money were paid to Mr. Dixon for
costs, he said. The witness paid some of the
costs himself and some by friends.Mr. Potter—Did you make entries of the
payments in any books?—Yes.Were those entries made on or about the
time you made the payments?—Yes; about the
time.

Have you that book with you?—Yes.

Now, do you remember being here on 23rd
July, 1908?—I do.Did you go to the firm of Messrs. Hastings
and Hastings on that day?—Yes.

Whom did you see?—Mr. Dixon.

Did you make any payment in respect of
costs on that day?—Yes.To whom did you make that payment?—Mr.
Dixon.

How much did you pay him?—\$500.

Why did you pay him \$500 on that day?—
The previous occasion I was there I was told
to bring \$500 the next time.Who was present at that interview when you
paid the \$500?—Mr. Hung. He was the only
one.Who interpreted between you and Mr.
Dixon?—Mr. Hung.Who handed the \$500 to Mr. Dixon?—I did.
The money was in notes.The witness said that when Mr. Dixon got
the money he asked him for a receipt, but the
solicitor replied that "some other day will do."
[Here witness produced his book with the entry
of the money he paid to Mr. Dixon, and Mr.
Potter asked that it be put in.]

The Chief Justice—As what?

Mr. Potter—As evidence.

Could you put it in under English law?—I
think so. I can put it in as an account book
kept by a firm.Is it not a banker's book?—I will not press
the point.Mr. Justice Gompertz—I think it doubtful.
Mr. Potter—I will not press the point.And the matter dropped. Continuing, the
witness said that the payment of \$500 to Mr.
Dixon was not credited to him. He had during
the continuance of the action made loans to
Mr. Dixon.How did that occur?—He asked me for a
loan of several hundred dollars, and I lent him.When did you make the first loan?—On 27th
January, 1908.Did you on that date come to Messrs.
Hastings and Hastings?—Yes.Where, on the 27th January, did you make
the loan?—At Hastings and Hastings' office. I
paid \$500 costs and \$500 besides, as a loan.The Chief Justice—To Mr. Dixon?—No; yes.
Which?—Yes.Mr. Potter—What was the next date that
you made a loan to Mr. Dixon?—On the 5th
May, 1908.Where?—At his office. I handed it per-
sonally to him.

How much?—\$150.

Was there any other payment made on that
day?—\$150 costs.Did you make any other loans to Mr.
Dixon?—Yes.

When?—On the 23rd June, 1908.

How much?—\$200.

Any other payment on that day?—Yes;
\$1,500 costs.Did you give Mr. Dixon any further loan?—
Yes.

On what date?—The 29th June.

Where?—At his office.

How much?—\$100.

Any other payment made on the same day?
\$3,500 costs.Did you in April of this year come to see
Messrs. Hastings and Hastings?—Yes.You remember the date?—At the beginning
of April.What did you do at Messrs. Hastings and
Hastings' office on that day? Not having re-
ceived my money in the action I went and
asked for it.

Did you get any account?—Yes.

Whom did you see?—Mr. Dixon. Was there
anybody else?—I asked him to
pay me the money due and to give the account.

Did you get an account?—No.

What occurred at the interview?—I pressed
him.For what?—I pressed him for a detailed
account. He had given me a general account.
A detailed account of what?—In the action.Did you see anyone else on that day?—No,
only Mr. Dixon; who wanted to pay me \$10,000
odd which I refused to accept until I got the
detailed account.What is the next thing that occurred?—I
left. On that day Mr. Tam acted as interpreter.On what date was the general account hand-
ed to you?—At the beginning of April, and I
returned it. On the 15th April I went to see
Mr. Hastings, and he paid me \$10,000.The Chief Justice—When you refused the
\$10,000 odd why did you refuse it from Mr.
Dixon? Was it a cheque, or was it the amount
that made you refuse the money?—He just said
he would give me the money.

Mr. Potter—Can you read English?—No.

Then how could you compare the account
with your books?—The figures were written in
in Chinese characters by Mr. Tam.What did you find when you compared the
account with your books?—That the \$500
which I paid on the 23rd July, 1908, was not
accounted for.At that time had you received the detailed
account of costs?—No.When did you get it?—At the beginning of
May.

Did you compare it with your books?—Yes.

What did you find?—I found that the \$500
which I paid did not appear on the bill.

Did you get any receipts for the loans?—No.

Did you make any entry in your book of those
loans?—Yes.Under cross-examination, the witness ad-
mitted that he made a declaration in this matter
on 5th June last. It was interpreted to him
and he understood it. The contents of the
declarations were true. It was not true
that he paid all the costs of the action,
amounting to over \$14,000, to Mr. Dixon.Mr. Calthrop—When you were giving Mr.
Hastings instructions for that declaration you
acted as interpreter?—A man with spectacles—
a new man. I don't know his name.When the instructions were taken down,
didn't Mr. Hastings take them down?—Yes.How did you come to make this affidavit?—
It was on account of the accounts not being
correct.When you found these accounts not correct
what steps did you take?—I saw Mr. Hastings
and asked him the reason why the \$500 was
not accounted for.

When was that?—Some time in May.

What happened at the interview with Mr.
Hastings?—I said \$500 is not accounted for.
Mr. Hastings said: "Is that so?" I said per-
haps you had omitted an item, and that I did
not get a receipt. I wanted to drop the matter,
but Mr. Hastings insisted that I should come
as a witness. I am a business man and don't
want to give evidence. I am very thankful to
Mr. Dixon for the way he conducted my case,
which he won. I am indeed very thankful to
him for the case, and I don't want to give
evidence against him.Between the 18th May and 4th June did any-
one come and see you about the declaration?—
No.Had you received during the interval any
letter about this matter?—Yes, one.From whom?—From a friend, surnamed Lo.
Mr. Potter—What's his Christian name?
(Laughter). His second name.Mr. Calthrop—What's his second name?—
His name is Lo Lai Chuen, an interpreter in
the employ of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and
Deacon. The letter asked me to return to
Hongkong.How long have you known Lo Lai Chuen?—
Many years.Did he say what you were to come to Hong-
kong for?—No. He simply asked me to return.When you came here did you go with Lo to
Messrs. Hastings and Hastings?—Yes.

Directly you returned?—Yes, the same day.

Proceeding, witness said that at the inter-
view with Mr. John Hastings, he asked, through
Lo, Mr. Hastings whether he could reduce the
costs as they were very heavy. There was no
particular item in the bill of costs he wanted
reduced. Mr. Hastings said he would see about
the matter. After that he returned to Canton
the same date, coming back here on the 3rd
June.What made you come back?—Because Mr.
Hastings wanted me to make a declaration.How did you know that?—I was informed
by letter.

From whom?—From Mr. Hastings' office.

From whom in the office?—Mr. Tam.

When you got here what did you do?—Next
day I went to Mr. Hastings' office alone.There he saw Tam. He also saw Mr.
Hastings. At that interview the instructions
for his declaration were taken. On the next
day he swore the declaration in the Supreme
Court. At the interview something was men-
tioned about the costs in the Reuter, Brockel-
mann's case. It was the question of reducing
the bill of costs. He had not been paid any-
thing with regard to these costs since 15th
April.Mr. Calthrop here questioned the witness at
some length as to the dates on which the pay-
ments were made to Messrs. Hastings and
Hastings for costs in the action. The receipts
were produced by the witness to refresh his
memory, which, he said, was not good.There was some confusion here. In the wit-
ness's book was the entry that he had paid the
\$1,500 on the 6th day of the eighth moon, while
on the receipt given by Messrs. Hastings the
date was given as the 6th day of the fourth
moon. It was afterwards explained that the
date appearing in witness's account book was
written in Chinese, "short-hand," a running
hand, and the character could be mistaken for
a four or an eight.

The Court adjourned for (tiffin).

The witness, Wong Hoi Tong, returned to
the witness-box when the case resumed. He
admitted that he paid Mr. Dixon \$500 on 23rd
July. He came to Hongkong that day.Do you know as a matter of fact that you
had an interview with Mr. Dixon on the 22nd
July?—No.Not to discuss the question of a new trial?—
I remember speaking to him about that but I
can't say when.The Reuter, Brockelmann case went to the
Full Court, and after that there was the ques-
tion of an appeal to the Privy Council. In
respect to that affair Mr. Dixon asked for
further costs—the \$500 he paid him in
July. He did think, after already paying a\$4,000 out of Court, that further payments were
necessary. In the interim account sent him
last November, by Mr. Dixon, there was a de-
ficiency of over \$2,000. There was an omission
to credit that sum to his account—the sum
he had paid for costs. Witness complained to
Mr. Dixon, but "they" did not give him a satis-
factory explanation. He was told that it would
be looked into. Although he was dissatisfied
with the accounts he paid an extra \$2,000 for the
costs of the appeal. He did this because he was
informed that the whole affair would be settled
by and by. The accounts were subsequently
rectified.Before they were rectified you paid another
sum of \$2,000?—Yes.How do you mean they were rectified? Do
you mean you were properly credited?—Yes.He never complained to Mr. Hastings of the
deficiency of \$2,000 as the accounts were soon
afterwards rectified, except the \$500 which was
not credited to him. The witness then explained
how he discovered the deficiency. Mr. Dixon, he
said, entered to his account a sum of \$8,000 in-
stead of \$10,000. When he asked for the balance,
Mr. Dixon, he said, told him that the \$500
was in one or other of the banks; he did not
know which, but he would inquire. Mr. Dixon
first applied to witness for a loan in January
last. He wanted \$300. There were no ar-
rangements made as to interest. He paid Mr.
Dixon the money with two notes of \$100
each. Witness did not get a receipt; because
he was very pleased and thankful to Mr.
Dixon for what he had done for witness.

Opium Trade Doomed.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S "PRO-MISE" OF COMPENSATION QUESTIONED.

GOVERNOR INVITED TO MAKE ASSURANCE DOUBLY SURE.

VIGOROUS SPEECHES AT THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance 1891. In doing so, he said that hon. members understood the necessity for this Bill. The Colony was prepared to do what it could to assist the Imperial Government in its endeavours to assist the neighbouring Empire of China in the restriction of the opium habit. It was necessary for the Council having come to that conclusion to amend the law with respect to the sale of opium in this Colony. And in order to do that it was necessary to place restrictions after the date of the expiry of the present Opium Farm, on the consumption of opium in the Colony. The Bill was designed to have that effect. Briefly the Bill provided for the closing of opium diavos, the prohibition of the sale of opium to women and children, and restrictions on the importation of the drug. The Bill also provided large powers to the Government to scrutinise the conduct of the Farms so long as they existed.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. Mr. Murray Stewart said:—Your Excellency—in rising to oppose the second reading of this Bill I feel called upon to set forth my reasons at some length. For that I offer no apology. The importance of making the position clear warrants iteration and reiteration of the salient facts connected with it. A year ago it was my unpleasant duty adversely to criticise the action of the Home Government in announcing a development of their opium policy which threatened the revenue of this Colony, without having first taken the usual and proper preliminary steps to ascertain the views of those immediately responsible for its administration. In proposing the resolution which embodied the gist of my remarks I endeavoured to indicate the attitude generally adopted by representative men. I stated that they were of the opinion that the Home Government's action had been inconsiderate, but that there was no desire to display a spirit of uncompromising hostility to the opium policy. The attitude which I endeavoured to indicate may be found condensed in the terms of a resolution passed by the Chamber of Commerce, and forwarded to the Government at the time in which no opposition to the policy proposed was offered, but, on the contrary, support was promised, provided the Government recognised the reasonableness of applying it to Hongkong by some gradual method similar to that approved in the case of India. Another aspect of the prevailing view was reflected with equal accuracy in the terms of the resolution which I brought forward in this Council and which recorded "a protest against any steps being taken to carry out the order of the Home Government before this Council shall have been called upon to consider the methods by which it is proposed to readjust the burden of taxation." In opposing that resolution Your Excellency deprecated distrust of the ultimate wisdom of the politicians concerned and encouraged the belief that reasonable representations would ultimately prevail. I remember your saying "I think we can rely upon the statesmanship of the British Cabinet." And again you said: "I trust that we may hope that both the great parties in England will recognise the necessity of dealing with this question in a gradual manner, and not by hasty and arbitrary legislation." Following upon this the Under Secretary of State in the House of Commons on the 25th July, after making a firm statement of allusion to the inhabitants of this Colony, and several self-contradictory statements relating to their views, concluded by expressing the hope that "the best opinion in Hongkong and the opinion of the Governor would be found to coincide with the measures proposed." We know that Your Excellency's opinion, as to the wisest course to pursue, did coincide with that held by the leading men of the community. We know, Sir, that you proposed a scheme of gradual reduction admirably adapted to the genuine needs of the case—a plan based roughly upon that employed in the reduction of the Indian export under which by diminishing periodically the supply of opium produced by the Farmer, and thus gradually curbing the trade, you proposed automatically and almost painlessly to extinguish the existence of the diavos. I venture to say that had the despatch in which you made these proposals to His Majesty's Government been made public in October, when it was forwarded, every sensible man in the Colony would have been found to agree with it, and the Under Secretary would have had his hope so far fulfilled that there would have been coincidence between the best opinion in Hongkong and the opinion of the Governor. The remainder of the Under Secretary's hope remains unfulfilled because His Majesty's Government has seen fit to disregard both, and to turn a deaf ear to the plea advocated officially and unofficially from here for "the necessity"—I quote Your Excellency's words—"of dealing with this question in a gradual manner." This regrettable divergence between these coinciding opinions, on the one hand, and the measures proposed, on the other, was revealed on the 11th of March last, when Your Excellency announced to this Council the decision of His Majesty's Ministers to refuse the one thing asked for—time in which to readjust the burden of taxation. Your Excellency's recommendations and the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce were seen to have received unfavourable consideration. Your former hopes were falsified; former doubts were justified. I was not present when that announcement was made and this is the first opportunity I have had of replying to a comment quoted by

Your Excellency from a despatch signed by the Secretary of State, announcing upon unofficial criticism in this Council, presumably that which originated in the vexed question of the famous promise made by the Under Secretary that the diavos were to be closed forthwith. The unofficial members of this Council were inferentially reproved for protesting vigorously, seemingly on the ground that we ought to have had faith that His Majesty's Ministers would never have done what the Under Secretary said they were about to do. As far as I can see our fault lay in taking the Government at its word. Are we to assume that promises and statements made by an Under Secretary are not to be understood in a literal sense? This appears to be the lesson to be drawn from the incident. Now inasmuch as it has thus been made plain that we must be careful to inquire into the precise meaning of promises made on behalf of His Majesty's Ministers it is inevitable that we should seek for further information regarding that particular promise upon the strength of which we are asked to pass this Bill. Recognising the hardship which would be imposed on this Colony by forcing the closure of all diavos in March next, without compensation, the Secretary of State has committed to paper the following undertaking:—"When the time arrives His Majesty's Government on their part will be prepared to ask Parliament to give substantial contribution towards making good to the Colony the revenue which it is found to have been lost as the direct result of measures adopted under their instructions." The direct result of the measure under discussion will be to reduce the annual revenue by some \$500,000. That, I understand, is the Opium Farmer's estimate. It is not easy to estimate the indirect losses. The indirect losses to the Colony will, of themselves, be hard enough to bear. Already, with this legislation in prospect merely, one large Indian firm has decided to close its Hongkong establishment. Others may be expected to follow suit. Loss to the Colony will result in various ways, all incapable of proof, all impossible to claim for, but none the less real, and just as much the immediate outcome of this hasty and arbitrary legislation as the shortage shown in the Opium Farmer's books. If the people at home, who supply the driving force for this legislation, want to gain some idea of what they are doing, let them imagine the financial dislocation which would follow upon similar action taken in London. Let them imagine what it would mean to close every public house in the metropolis area in March next. Opium in this Colony occupies the same relation to the general taxpayer here as alcohol does to the Bishop of London. Just as the revenue derived from the sale of the latter stimulant contributes largely to the support of the social and economic fabric which shelters him, so our revenue from opium contributes to the support of the social and economic fabric of which you, Sir, are the distinguished head. If the people at home would exercise their imaginations in the manner I suggest they would realise a little better than I imagine they do our losses both direct and indirect. Indirectly everyone will suffer. The Indian firms pay office rent; their tipsters and staff pay house rent, buy clothes and stores, furniture and food; employ doctors, and dentists, lawyers and architects. Everyone will feel the effects of this measure from top to bottom of the community, Europeans and Chinese alike, from the leading merchants to the humblest coolies. There will be less employment for the latter on land and in the harbour. Fewer or emptier shops will come and go. The port will suffer. That is the price which Hongkong will have to pay for the opium policy of His Majesty's Government—that is the burden which we asked in vain might be imposed gradually. If it had been imposed gradually we should have borne it unassisted. But under the circumstances, it would only be right that the whole of the demonstrable loss to revenue should be made good. The righteousness of this has not been recognised by the Home Government. The Secretary of State for the Colonies merely undertakes to ask Parliament for a substantial contribution towards it. Could anything in the nature of a promise be more unsubstantial? "Parliament will be asked to give." It sounds as if Parliament might refuse. Then we should perhaps be told that we ought to have understood this particular promise in a literal sense and that there was literally nothing binding about it. Even our natural protectors, the permanent officials in the Colonial Office, might find themselves powerless to force the fulfilment of the undertaking appearing over Lord Crewe's signature. Even if we had a more satisfactory undertaking from the Colonial Office, what about the Chancellor of Exchequer? Lord Crewe may mean ever so well by us. But what about the Right Honourable Mr. Lloyd George? Has the Treasury been approached in the matter? If so, have the Colonial Office received any positive and binding assurance that the Treasury will come handsomely to our rescue? Unless that great department of State is grossly mismanaged generosity is not its strong point. In this Council on the 11th March Your Excellency expressed satisfaction in finding that the Imperial Government had dealt justly and generously with the Colony. I regret that I cannot yet share this satisfaction. I certainly find it difficult to derive any from the promise so guardedly made. You, Sir, may have, and I hope you have, some better means of interpreting it in a generous sense. May I be permitted then to ask what amount you propose to include in the Estimates for next year, as the Home Government's "substantial contribution"? If we knew that we should be able, perhaps, to view the position more favourably. But if the promise does not mean, as in equity it should, that our whole direct loss will be repaid, have we not to seek further assurance that at least some definite proportion will be? We are not so unreasonable as to hope that the whole or any part of our losses will be met for us indefinitely or for any lengthy period, but we may reasonably ask that help will be forthcoming for a few years, diminishing gradually

ally as we shoulder in some way the burden of taxation. Before we assent to this measure we must be to be informed whether the proposals for compensation made by His Majesty's Government throw any light on the future. If Your Excellency cannot answer these questions; if, Sir, you can do no more than repeat the assurance given on the 11th I am authorised to say, on behalf of all the Unofficial Members, that from their point of view, as representing the interests of the Hongkong taxpayer, that assurance is not a sufficient guarantee against the inevitable financial hardships entailed by the measure proposed. Now I have no doubt that if we oppose this Bill on that ground the community will be misrepresented widely as being indifferent to the avails of China's national vice, and we shall stand in some danger of being cut off from the prevailing sentiment in England and China. None of us, I imagine, lightly regard the consequences of being cut off, even through misunderstanding, and misrepresentation, from the main body of our fellow-countrymen in any matter of opinion affecting social ideals. I am keenly aware of the dangers of this. I foresaw and described them a year ago. I regard them as greater evils than financial embarrassment. And because I am jealous of Hongkong's good name I regret the risk which we are compelled to run. Nevertheless it must be faced. Sir, the community over which you preside accepts, as in duty bound, the assurance of the Secretary of State that "the policy which His Majesty's Government have adopted has been dictated by paramount considerations of their duty to civilization." The employment of such language increases the difficulty of our position. If we resist any detail of that policy we run the risk of incurring the odium of being supposed to resist the policy as a whole. We do not oppose it. But as to wisdom of enforcing it by abrupt methods opinions may vary, and it is still possible to adhere to those advocated so recently by Your Excellency. If the Home Government adopt the contrary opinion they ought to assure us, not vaguely but definitely, of their intentions. In striving to be generous to China they should not overlook Hongkong's just claims to considerate treatment. Consideration of the difficulty of our position should assume tangible shape. The Colony is being coerced into accepting as cover for a certain loss an indefinite promise. It seems neither reasonable nor right to force such a bargain upon us. Let the Imperial Government, through Your Excellency, admit us to a full knowledge of our financial prospects. Let them tell us exactly what they are prepared to do; let them state plainly what proportion, if not the whole, of our prospective loss they intend to accept, and then let them ask us to pass this Bill. This would be reasonable. This would be right. In the absence of any such clear understanding, in the presence only of a vague undertaking I intend to vote and I hope my colleagues will vote, against the second reading of this Bill. (Loud applause.) Mr. Ho Kai generally supported the views enunciated by Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Hewitt addressed the Council in support of the resolution that the Bill be postponed until the Government could give an assurance that the Colony's revenue would not be allowed to suffer by the adoption of the restrictions proposed.

Mr. Osborne reiterated the fact that there was no divergence of opinion on the subject of closing diavos in order to help China to get rid of the opium vice. The only question was what interpretation should be placed on the word "substantial" in respect of the promise by the Secretary of State and grant compensation to the Colony on account of the loss of the opium trade. Until His Excellency could give a definite assurance on this point the Bill should be postponed.

The Attorney-General replied that until after March, 1910, it would be impossible to say what loss would be sustained by the withdrawal of the opium trade. His Excellency the Governor said the unofficial members who had spoken this afternoon with the exception perhaps of the senior unofficial member representing the Chinese, had with one accord called upon him to substantiate so to speak and corroborate the promise made by the Secretary of State. One member said it was hardly definite enough. The member representing the Chamber of Commerce said the language used was ambiguous. The Attorney-General had read the words of the promise and he thought nothing could be added to them; they were as precise and definite as it was possible for the English language to be. The Bill now before the Council contained provisions by which the Government might with some degree of accuracy find out what they might have to insert in the Estimates for next year. It was impossible for him to adopt the suggestion of the hon. member and telegraph to the Secretary of State to ask what proportion or whether he really meant it or whether His Majesty's Government intended to evade the promise, because the words appeared to be as clear and distinct as they could be made. He was glad to notice that every single speaker emphasised the fact that this Colony supported the general policy of the Imperial Government and wished to identify itself with the gradual suppression of opium and assist China towards that end. The point raised was that the methods adopted had been hasty and not sufficiently gradual. His Excellency pointed out that it was in May last year that it was proposed to close the diavos forthwith and that time had been extended to March next year, which he thought was a reasonable concession on the part of H. M. Government. The Bill now before the Council was a necessary preliminary to drawing up the terms of the tender for the next Farm. That was why it was desired to pass it with as little delay as might be. By passing this Bill the general terms of which he had already submitted to the Secretary of State and to which he had agreed, they had definitely assured themselves that the policy of H. M. Government was important that since H. M. Government had said they would make good a substantial part of the loss sustained by

following the policy of the Government they should be perfectly certain that they were carrying out part of that policy and therefore it was of great importance the Bill should be passed and have the concurrence of H. M. Government so that any loss sustained under the Bill might be deemed as loss incurred by carrying out the policy of the Imperial Government.

Mr. Murray Stewart, rising to make a personal explanation, said that it never occurred to him to suggest or even contemplate that the Imperial Government would evade its promise.

His Excellency the Governor acknowledged the explanation, remarking that that was the impression conveyed to him at first.

Mr. Hewitt moved that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

On a vote the unofficial members voted solidly for the amendment while the officials to a man opposed it, with the result:

For 6

Against 7

The Bill went into Committee and the Council resumed afterwards.

HONGKONG POST OFFICE VAGARIES.

THE TRAVELS OF A CANTON-HONGKONG LETTER.

We have frequently had occasion to refer to the remarkable vagaries of the Hongkong Post Office, but their latest attempt in the way of defeating a correspondent's ambition to get in touch with a friend in Hongkong almost reaches the limit. It can easily be understood that a letter posted in the Colony for Aberdeen, or Stanley might unwittingly find its way to Scotland, Canada, Australia or South America, but to send a letter posted at Canton and addressed to a contractor in Hongkong right away to the metropolis of England is rather overdoing it. Yet that is the latest escapade for which the local post office is responsible and we can well fancy that the staff is glorying in the success of what may seem to it to be a huge and palpable practical joke. The letter in question—the envelope of which was shown to us—was posted at the French Post Office at Canton on the 20th of April. As already stated, it was addressed to a local contractor, so that the contents might have been of prime and vital importance to him. There is no doubt about the date because the cover bears two French stamps each of which bore the French postmark—"Avril, 20." On the following day the letter arrived at Hongkong as is shown by the Hongkong stamp, and thereafter the letter disappeared. It turned up in London on May the 10th and was promptly rejected and returned to its original destination. Now what excuse can there be for such negligence, if that is not too mild an expression to use in such circumstances? So far as we know there are not half a dozen Hongkongers in the world to rattle the brains of the postal staff, and the fact that the letter was just flung into a bag in the sincere and earnest belief that it would find its way home before the arrival of the Greek Kalends. But what if it had contained important commercial tidings which meant the ruin or success of the contractor's business? Who would have been to blame in that case? Two months for a letter to come from Canton to its destination in Hongkong is just a trifle exasperating. The record has, we believe, been broken in the past by our local post office but it is about time that these fancy flights were suppressed for good and all.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE PRESS.

SIR HENRY BRACKENBURY'S VIEWS.

We all know that "writing for the papers" is held to be a serious offence in officials, and that it is sternly repressed by higher authority. Indeed, it is held that in some cases connection with the press has militated against the advancement of some officials. As a matter of fact, however, notwithstanding the official ban against "writing for the papers," a large number of Government servants do that which they ought not to do; but of course this is done "sub rosa," says the *Englishman*. We, however, fail to see any objection to officials giving expression to their view upon current topics of the day, so long as they do not give away what are held to be "State secrets." That a connection with the press does not always retard the advancement of officials, is testified by General Sir Henry Brackenbury, who will be remembered in India as Military Member of Council, 1891 to 1896. In his reminiscences in *Blackwoods Magazine*, Sir Henry Brackenbury, who is now 72 years of age, ascribes his advancement in great measure to his connection with the press. He says: "To my employment of my spare time, which has been stretched in these papers, I attribute to a great extent whatever measure of success I had in my profession. It is not merely that to my pen I owed the means which enabled me to keep my head above water, to buy books, to travel, and to study the theatres of campaigns and battlefields, and the administration of foreign armies. Writing for the Press compelled constant observation and constant work, preventing the brain from rusting. It brought me into contact with superior minds. It was my antidote for this outside work which enabled me to take up the professional duties of Military History. It was my work for the Press that brought about that connection with the Red Cross Society which gave me my first insight into administration. It was this and my work as a lecturer, outside my professional duties, which brought me under the notice of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and so gave me my first employment as a staff officer in the field. My experience is that the knowledge that through the Press one could communicate thoughts and ideas to a wider circle than could be reached in any other way was the stimulus needed to turn me into a writer. And there was the feeling that one was hourly accumulating knowledge that would be of value if opportunity should offer to turn it to account in war." It is pleasing to read such a tribute to the Press. Criticism of measures from within is to be deprecated; but in other respects there appears to be no harm in Government officers writing for the Press.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN PALMER JUNK & CO., of 40 & 51 Eastcheap, London, England, Merchants, have, on the 5th day of May, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:

i. The device of a monkey mounted upon a bowl.

ii. The device of an elephant, showering water through its trunk on a baby elephant in a tub;

in the name of JOHN PALMER JUNK & CO., who claim to be the proprietors thereof. Trade Mark Number 1 is intended to be used by the Applicants for hitherto in respect of the following goods:—

Class 23—(a) Cotton yarn and sewing cotton not on spools or reels.

(b) Sewing cotton on spools or reels.

Class 33—Yarns of wool, worsted or hair.

Class 50—Miscellaneous:

(1) Goods manufactured from ivory, bone or wood, not included in other classes.

(2) Goods manufactured from straw or grass, not included in other classes.

(3) Goods manufactured from animal and vegetable substances, not included in other classes.

(4) Tobacco pipes.

(5) Umbrellas, walking sticks, brushes, and combs.

(6) Furniture, cream, plate powder.

(7) Tarpauline, tents, rickcloths, rope, twine.

(8) Buttons of all kinds, other than of precious metal or imitations thereof.

(9) Packing and hose of all kinds.

(10) Goods not included in the foregoing classes.

Trade Mark Number 1 has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:—

Cotton piece goods of all kinds in Class 24 since August 1900.

Cotton goods not included in classes 23, 24 or 38 in Class 25 since 1900.

Clothes and stuffs for wool, worsted or hair in Class 34 since 1900.

Woolen and worsted and hair goods not included in Classes 33 and 34 in Class 35 since 1900.

Trade Mark Number 2 is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—

Class 23—(a) Cotton yarn and sewing cotton not on spools or reels.

(b) Sewing cotton on spools or reels.

Class 25—Cotton goods not included in classes 23, 24 or 38.

Class 33—Yarns of wool, worsted or hair.

Class 35—Woolen and worsted and hair goods not included in classes 33 and 34.

Class 50—Miscellaneous:

(1) Goods manufactured from ivory, bone or wood, not included in other classes.

(2) Goods manufactured from straw or grass, not included in other classes.

(3) Goods manufactured from animal or vegetable substances, not included in other classes.

(4) Tobacco pipes.

(5) Umbrellas, walking sticks, brushes, and combs.

(6) Furniture, cream, plate powder.

(7) Tarpauline, tents, rickcloths, rope, twine.

(8) Buttons of all kinds, other than of precious metal or imitations thereof.

(9) Packing and hose of all kinds.

(10) Goods not included in the foregoing classes.

Trade Mark Number 2 has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:—

Cotton piece goods of all kinds in Class 24 since 1900.

Clothes and stuffs of wool, worsted or hair in Class 34 since 1901.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 16th day of June, 1909.

WILKINSON & GRIST,

Solicitors for the Applicants.

[45]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

the 18th June, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

A MISCELLANEOUS ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Comprising:—

2 Cases Assorted SINGLETS, 2 Bales of

SHOE LEATHER, 32 Pieces of KHAKI,

One Case of CONFECTIONERY, a few

pairs of GENT'S BOOTS, &c. &c.

Also

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

AND

SIX TYPEWRITERS.

TERMS:—AS USUAL.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1909. [48]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,

LONDON, COLUMBO AND SINGAPORE.

The Company's Steamship

"MISHIMA MARU"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their

goods are being landed and placed at their

risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon

where each consignment will be sorted out

mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as

soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

Noon, TO DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd June, will be

subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the

Godowns for examination by the Consignee

and the Consignee's representatives at an appointed

hour. All claims must be presented within ten

days of the steamer's arrival here, after which

date they cannot be recognised. No claims will

be admitted after the goods have left the

Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909. [45]

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRA CHOICE SUGAR CURED

BACON and HAM.

VERY MILD

HONEYSUCKLE BRAND.

Only 60 cents a lb.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909. [380]

ASAHI BEER.

SAPPORO BEER.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Sole Agents.

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To-day's Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HANG LAM CHONG (林庄) of No. 194 Hollywood Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, have, on the 4th day of June, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

The three characters (林庄) Hang Lam

Chong meaning the apricot grove, each

character being printed on one of three

apricots on a twig with leaves and

apricot blossoms and below a picture

scroll with curved edges showing three

figures representing a mandarin in the

centre, a figure on the right and an old

man holding a staff on the left, the three

combined forming the emblem of Bless-

ings, Honour and Longevity, in front of

the figures a white wine jar with blue

spots thereon and a ladle therein, and

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec. (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JULY 3RD.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, JULY 30TH.
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 24TH.	ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, AUG. 20TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUG. 14TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 10TH.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43.

Via New York £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. BRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	"YUNSHANG"	FRIDAY, 15th June, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, KUNMING	"S. TUPDAY"	19th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	SUNDAY, 24th June, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYANG"	TUESDAY, 22nd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TUNGSHING"	WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, Noon.
MANILA	"LUONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 25th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"NAMSANG"	SATURDAY, 3rd July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, FOKSANG	"TUPDAY"	TUESDAY, 6th July, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kaitang*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light & a fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yantai, Port, Chao, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 17th June, 1900.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	For	On
AMOY, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"YAN HANG"	19th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIAN"	20th June, Daylight.
MANILA	"FEI"	22nd June, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHONG"	24th June, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUGHOW"	25th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	27th June, Daylight.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	"KWEIYANG"	28th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	28th June, 3 P.M.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	29th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & USUAL	"TAIYUAN"	19th July, 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports. DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chenan*, *Linan*, *Chinshu*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday and Sunday, taking cargo through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—The steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 56. Hongkong, 17th June, 1900.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon sailings.—Electric Light.—Perfect Cuisine.—Surgeon and Stewards carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	1540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 19th June, at Noon.
RUBI	1540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 26th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Telephone No. 19. Hongkong, 19th June, 1900.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. MANSHU MARU	1,000 tons gross	Sail 1st July, 1900, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	1,000 " "	30th Aug., 1900, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	1,000 " "	25th Oct., 1900, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	1,000 " "	20th Dec., 1900, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1900.



INAUGURATION OF NEW TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

Regular Service, Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.) Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong for TACOMA via SHANGHAI and JAPAN, (Intermediate Ports of Call)

Regular—SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Occasional—MANILA, KEE LUO, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, SEATTLE and VICTORIA, (B.C.)

(Subject to Alteration)

Newly Built Steamers	Tons (gross reg.)	Captain	Sailing Date.
"TACOMA MARU"	6,175		On Saturday, 3rd July.
"SEATTLE MARU"			(already launched) 4 other new sister ships to follow.

The steamers have fair speed; Special up-to-date appliances for cargo working; and best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcel. Special attention given towards Express connection. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP, and a limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Electric lighted and Steam heated.

For further information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings. Hongkong, 1st June, 1900.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1900
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	SADO MARU, Capt. G. Anderson, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	BINGO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Daylight.
VIA MANILA, THURSDAY	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawa, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 4 P.M.
HAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 6th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	YAMANO MARU, Capt. N. Matheson, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 9th July, at Noon.
ISLAND, TOWNVILLE AND BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	YETOROFU MARU, Capt. K. Soyeda, Tons 4500	SUNDAY, 17th July.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	IWA MARU, Capt. A. Keith, Tons 6500	FRIDAY, 25th June, at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Noon.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Hirano Maru	(Capt. H. FRASER)	About Wednesday, 30th June.
Kamo Maru	(Capt. F. L. SOMMER)	About Wednesday, 28th July.
Mishima Maru	(Capt. A. E. MOSES)	About Wednesday, 25th August.
Atsuta Maru	(Capt. W. THOMPSON)	About Wednesday, 22nd September.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS

BETWEEN

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 31ST AUGUST, 1900.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 4 months.

	YOKOHAMA RETURN.	KOBE RETURN.	MOJI RETURN.	NAGASAKI RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

Option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

For further particulars, apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

[458-459]

Shipping—Steamer.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Capt. J. G. Olcott, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at Daylight.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a fully certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Returns tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1900. [475]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE"

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a fully qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1900. [465]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VIA

VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA,

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

(Teams) For Captain Sailing Date

Japan 4,657 F. W. Davies 1st July

America 6,232 J. Matheson 20th July

America 4,353 J. Boyd 26th Aug.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings. Hongkong 26th May, 1900. [470]

HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and offered by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1900. [471]

Intimations.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

11, D'ARVILLE STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1900. [472]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and (Ladies and Children's) Underclothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidered Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiority will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor.

Who are taught by the Superiority.

Wanchow, and 2nd April, 1900. [473]

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL FOURICHON,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and other above destinations on or about the 20th July, 1900.

For further particulars apply to

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1900. [474]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF DIVIDEND.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	100,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,437,000 \$250,000	\$2,006,334	{ Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ 1/8 = \$16.024 }	5 1/2 %	{ \$995 sellers London £95 1/2 }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 } £150,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 } \$228,757 \$111,900 £125,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 } Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 105 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	15,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 } \$109,848 \$108,169 \$1,000,000	\$2,404 9 1/2	{ Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908 }	5 1/2 %	\$845
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 } \$144,641 \$100,000	\$727,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$225 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	9,000	\$100	\$30	{ \$1,000,000 } \$138,663 \$13,800	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$1 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$110 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,438,173	1908, 711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$345 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Malacca Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 } \$24,038 \$20,000	\$1,033	\$1 for 1906	...	\$11 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,000,000 } \$210,000 \$200,000	...	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$36 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 } \$607,500 \$70,423 \$15,344 \$10,000 \$240,000	\$20,279	Final of 1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$33 sa. and b.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £1,000,000 } £13,755	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 1/8 = \$3.154 }	4 %	\$75
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £1,000,000 } £13,755	£13,755	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 52 sellers Tls. 53 buyers 65/- buyers }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 } Tls. 78,000 £10,000	Tls. 14,510	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £10,000 £10,000	£68,817	{ \$1.00 } for year ending 10.4.1909	4 1/2 %	\$36
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 } \$10,000 \$10,000	\$3,121	{ \$0.50 }	3 1/2 %	\$15 1/2
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 98,000 } Tls. 401,479 Tls. 41,100 Tls. 81,000 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 } \$150,000 \$150,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	5 1/2 %	\$140
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 } \$150,000	Dr. \$135,811	\$1 for 1897	...	\$15 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 4,177	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 275 buyers
Mining.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £12,250 £12,250	£12,250	{ Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09 }	7 %	Tls. 181 sales
Robt Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £12,250 £12,250	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$9 1/2 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 } \$48,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 } \$28,800 \$28,800	\$10,102	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	...	\$59 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 } \$28,800 \$28,800	\$10,102	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	1 1/2 %	\$65 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	51,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 83,742	{ Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908 }	6 %	Tls. 81 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 607,257 } Tls. 50,000 Tls. 115,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 %	Tls. 162 1/2 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 } Tls. 15,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 104 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 } \$24,000	Dr. 4,222	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$30
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 } \$15,000	\$24,612	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$19 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 } \$15,000	\$24,612	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	...	\$20 a. & m.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 } \$15,000	\$24,612	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$28 a. & m.
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$15,000	\$24,612	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$110 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 } \$15,000	\$24,612	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	\$9 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,123,045 } Tls. 51,000	Tls. 124,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 5 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 } \$15,000	\$24,612	Tls. 8 for 1908	8 %	\$46 sales
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 } Tls. 45,939	Tls. 8,850	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 122 1/2 b.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$15,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$8 1/2 sales
In addition Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	...	Tls. 85
Loan-hung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 108
Boy Chai Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 31,172 }	Tls. 15,912	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 375
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ \$1,500 } \$1,500	\$248	1/100 per share for 1907 = .037	10 %	\$104
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	Nil.	\$1.20 or 1908	8 1/2 %	\$133 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$51,138	50 cents for year ending 28.2.06	8 1/2 %	\$5.70 sellers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$51,138	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$3,407	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$161 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$48	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 1/2 %	\$10 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$3,757	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$22
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$3,757	\$2 for year ending 29.2.09	9 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Hall & Holts, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$8,957	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 1/2 %	\$19 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$1,195	Final of \$15 per share making \$9 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$155 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$7,616	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$25 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$8,190	1st Quarterly div. of TW 1 1/2 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,080 b.
Mauchamp & Co., Ltd.	25,000	Gr. 100	Gr. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 } Tls. 68,914	Tls. 3,608	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$133 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$2,204	None	3 1/2 %	\$18
Peak Tramways Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$2,204	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 113 sales
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$2,204	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 173 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 } Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,230	Final of 3/- making 46/- for 1908	...	Tls. 415 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 200,000 }	Tls. 23,038	None	8 %	\$24
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ £1,000,000 } £1,000	Dr. \$56,602	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 %	\$5 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$56,602	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	Tls. 94 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$56,602	60 cents for year ending 31.12.04	5 %	\$12 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 } Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	80 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13 sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$1,386	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$8 1/2
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$1,386	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$4 sales
Waiyong, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$1,386			
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000	\$3.05			

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

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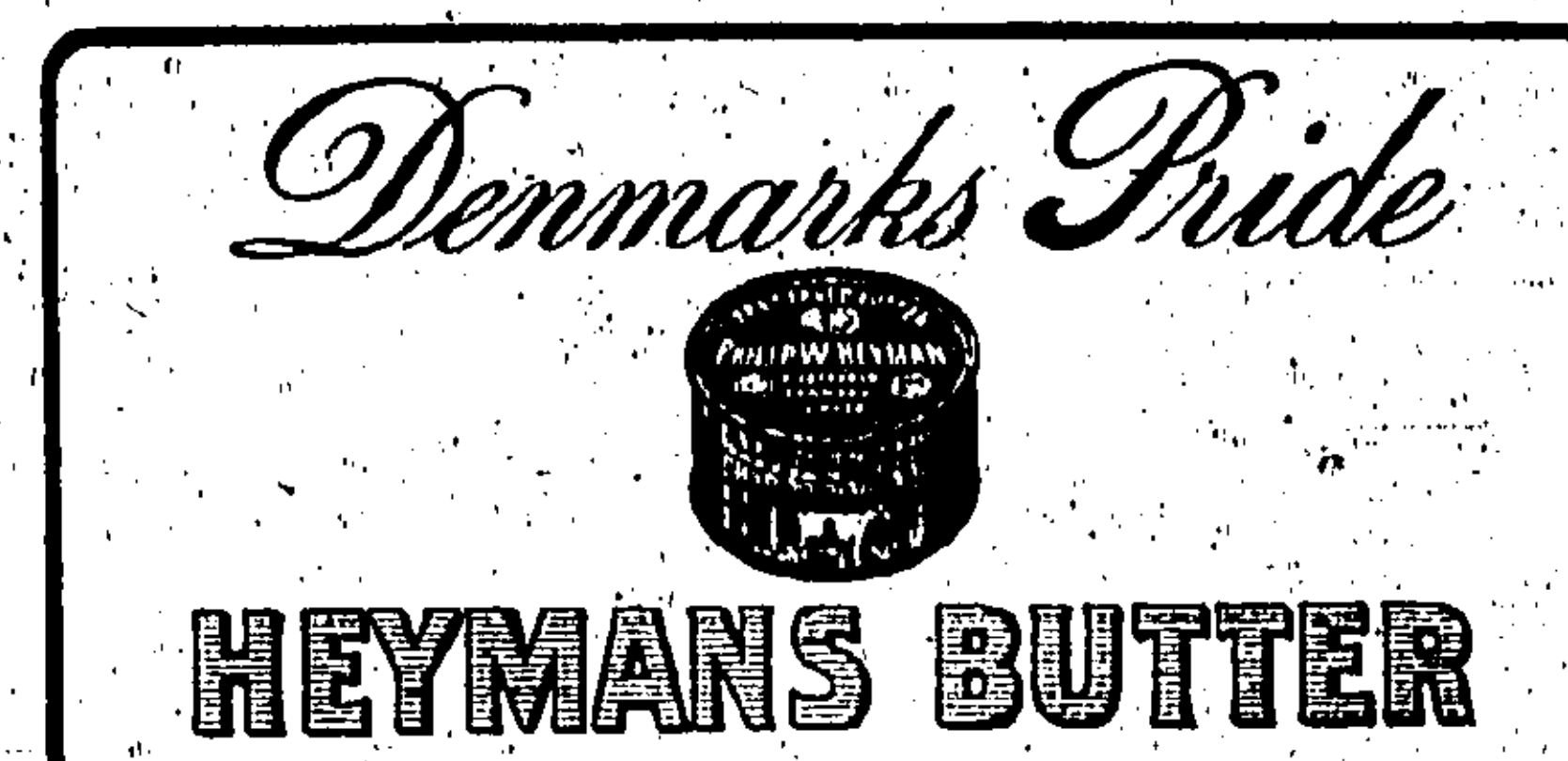
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